

Gym, disarmament, Daily get go-ahead

by Harold Koblin

Referendum questions concerning Daily autonomy, new athletics facilities and disarmament were all passed by large majorities in yesterday's Students' Society elections.

The Daily motion passed by a margin of 1637 to 1252, the athletics proposal by 1989 to 1236. Results of the disarmament motion were not available when the Daily went to press.

However, there is a possibility that the athletics results, which would raise students' fees by \$15 per year, may be appealed due to an alleged misrepresentation of fact by the athletics "Yes" Committee.

In Wednesday's Daily, the "Yes" Committee wrote that the University had guaranteed \$7 million for the construction of new athletics facilities.

In fact, in the letter dated February 4, 1981, the University guaranteed only \$3 million for the refurbishment of existing facilities. Approval was given in principle to a \$4-million proposal to construct new facilities, but these funds were not guaranteed.

"I won't specify ... what that means to the referendum, but I feel it's very important that we point out this error to those concerned," said David Bourke, McGill's director of Development and Communications.

Asked whether he thought the referendum should be invalidated because of the misrepresentation, Bourke said: "I don't know. I certainly think it opens the question, but that's the way it is."

Debbie Shapiro, Science representative to Council and a member of the "Yes" Committee, said there was no direct misrepresentation of fact, and that the results were valid.

"It don't think they (the voters) were misled because I think we made it clear that the University had not made a commitment for constructing new athletics facilities now."

"I don't think we tried to pull the wool over anybody's eyes or misrepresented anybody," she said, adding that she felt the University had given the

Renowned environmentalist to speak

Murray Bookchin, one of the founders of the radical ecology movement in North America, and Director of Social Ecology Department at Goddard College will be speaking at McGill Saturday night.

Bookchin, author of *Toward an Ecological Society* and *Post Scarcity Anarchism*, is a pioneer of the ecological consciousness movement.

He will be presenting "An open letter to the ecology movement" this Saturday at 7:00pm in the Stewart Biology Building S1-4.

Bookchin's appearance is being sponsored by the McGill Public Interest Research Group (McPIRG).

guarantee in terms of what it could afford to pay for facilities.

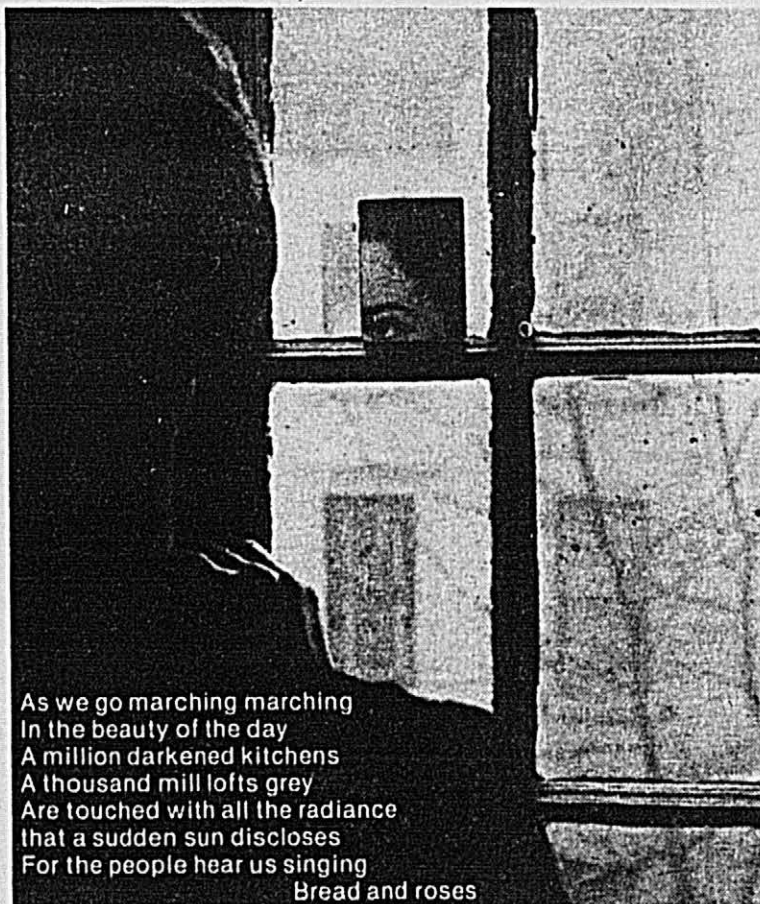
The "No" Committee, however, is planning to take the results to the Students' Society Judicial Board.

"The 'No' Committee is going to check the validity of what was said in Wednesday's 'Yes' Committee article. If the University says what the 'Yes' Committee said was false, the 'No' Committee will take the result before the Judicial Board," said Terje Anderson, vice-president (University Affairs) of the Students' Society and a member of the "No" Committee.

The controversy arose over a clause in the referendum motion which stated that the money raised by the fee hike would revert to the Students' Society if a plan to build new athletic facilities was not approved within the next three years.

The approved Daily autonomy proposal will create

continued on page 8



As we go marching marching
In the beauty of the day
A million darkened kitchens
A thousand mill lofts grey
Are touched with all the radiance
That a sudden sun discloses
For the people hear us singing
Bread and roses

Join the march in celebration of International Women's Day Saturday, March 7 at 2:00pm, Laurier Parc, corner Brébeuf Street.

Diff fees shock students

by Harold Koblin

Shocked.

That's how most international students felt after hearing the Quebec government's plan to raise differential fees to \$4128 for new students and \$2500 for students already enrolled at Quebec universities.

Many students feel the fee hike is excessive; a good number are also afraid that the size of the hike will make it difficult for them to return to school.

Angelique Willkie, president of McGill's International Students' Association, said the hike will definitely prevent a large percentage of international students from returning to school next September.

Noting that the "grandfather clause" is only partial, and that it will rise to \$3500 for the 1982-83 academic year, Willkie said: "If students think they'll be able to deal with it, they'll be back in September. If they don't think they'll be able to deal with it by their fourth year, they won't come back."

Willkie also said foreign students are planning to take as many summer courses as possible to ensure that they graduate before they're hit by the full effect of the fee hike.

Don Deschenes, a U3 psychology student from Maine, told the Daily the fee hike will "very significantly" affect his ability to finance his education.

"I finance my university myself. I work in a paper mill to pay for it (tuition). My father has agreed to help me if necessary, but he just doesn't have it."

"I've got to go out and start looking for some loans that won't be available under Reagan — he's cutting a lot of those (student aid) programs and it's going to be a lot tougher," said Deschenes, who says he is from a middle-class background.

Nancy Kingsbury, a U2 anthropology student from Maryland, said she agreed with the concept of differential fees, but that she will be hard-pressed to afford the scheduled fee hike.

"I understand the province is subsidizing part of the tuition of foreign students, that the cost of education is increasing, and in principle I agree with the concept of a general fee hike, but it's just too much, too fast," she said.

Kingsbury also said the hike will reduce the number of international students studying at McGill, thereby lowering the quality of education for Canadian students.

"The University will lose that quality of students being able to interact and learn from one another," she said, adding that the Canadian economy will also lose out because it won't be gaining the foreign exchange that international students bring into the country to pay for their expenses.

Thursday
March 5, 1981
Vol. 70, No. 84
Montreal

Canada's Only Students' Daily

McGill Radiothon

Kibbitzing for Kidneys

Art Catalfamo woke up at 9:00 Wednesday morning, and doesn't expect to get any sleep until Friday afternoon.

The final despairing act of an academically apathetic student? Hardly. Catalfamo is going without sleep for a much better cause than term papers — he's helping the Canadian Kidney foundation battle kidney diseases by deejaying McGill's third annual 50 hour Radiothon.

The Radiothon, which began fighting the number four killer of all Canadians yesterday, is scheduled to run until 2pm tomorrow. It may last longer. Catalfamo, a U3 political

science student from Montreal West, says he might keep going after the 50 hours are up.

"It's not totally impossible that if I'm still alive Friday I'll keep going on with it," he said, adding that he's been sick the past two weeks with tonsillitis.

"My doctor said I shouldn't be doing this. In fact, I was supposed to call him at 5:30 this evening, and I didn't. He said he's ready to come here at any time," he said.

Catalfamo also said he intends to keep his body going by consuming large amounts of coffee, cigarettes, and chocolate bars; good time consumables for the good time

music he intends to play.

In addition to lasting longer than 50 hours, Catalfamo and the staff of Radio McGill are hoping to raise \$2000 to aid kidney research. Unfortunately, it appears that they aren't going to make it unless McGill students step up their pledges.

"People haven't been donating as much money as we thought they would have," said Catalfamo, adding that pledges can be made at booths in the lobbies of the Leacock, Bronfman and Union buildings. Pledges can also be made at Sadie's and by telephone (392-8936).

Student's Society election results

President

Liz Norman	868
Adrienne Jones	658
Marcel Mongeon	590
Paul Lamontagne	501
Gilles Paquin	475

VP External

Paul Smith	1739
R. Fitzpatrick	771

VP Internal

Keith Hennessy	1108
Bruce Williams	1035
Brian Fish	727

Other winners: Undergrad Rep to Board of Governors — Todd Ducharme; Arts Senator — Mark Yakabuski. See Monday's Daily for more details and complete coverage.

Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50.
McGill Faculty and Staff: \$3.00 per day.
All others: \$3.50 per day.

341 - APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sublet 4 1/2, 2 bedrooms, fireplace, bright, Prince Arthur between University and Lorne, May 5 to July 1st. Option to renew lease, \$275/month; 849-4691 before 10:00 am, after 10:00 pm. (1 minute to your favorite university.)

Yes, another sublet... May 1st to August 31st. Fully furnished 1 1/2. Very close to campus and shopping. \$180/month utilities included. Call evenings 286-1466.

Fabulous summer sublet: May 1st - August 31st. Sunny penthouse - 1 1/2 furnished and close to everything! On Durocher above Prince Arthur. \$180. per month, all inclusive. Call 286-1433... Keep trying.

1 1/2 south location. For April on Jeanne-Mance/Milton. \$140. In July possible \$150. Call 849-4343 mornings. Ask for Nicole.

350 - JOBS

Student organization requires part-time ex-

perienced typist. Call 842-6616.

Require editor of French prose; some English-French translation. Occasional works throughout March. \$8.00/hour. Call Roland at 761-5136, 7 - 10pm.

Pripstein's Camp: Last two openings: senior boys head counselor, windsurfing, judo and canoeing instructors. Minimum \$100/week plus free room, board, laundry etc. Call Ronnie 481-1875.

NURSE (Graduating) needed to assist doctor at Laurentian Children's camp. July-August. Five hours average work-day! Swim, sail, tennis etc., during your free time! Call Pripstein's camp 481-1875.

352 - HELP WANTED

Needed: Females who suffer from very significant menstrual cramping. Call 842-1231 ext. 729.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

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Graduating this year and seeking employment? Your professional image can be improved with a resume typed and prepared by an expert. \$4/page (2 perfect originals of each page). All work memorized on a word processor. On campus. Call for more info at 937-4355 after 7 or on weekends.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Vivitar enlarger Model E32 2 1/4 by 2 1/4: \$175.00, lens for Vivitar enlarger f/3.5 focal 50mm: \$50.00. Three developing trays at \$5.00 each. Hakuba enlarging easel (11 by 14): \$30.00. Call Louise after 3:00pm. Weekdays 279-1190.

Texas Instruments calculator MBA statistic package / present-future value and others. \$70.00. Rossignol ST-competition 200 cm Look N-77 bindings \$150.00. Canon 35mm camera with 200mm tele-photo lens \$275. Leave message with 1-372-8887 ext. 888 or 1-372-0243.

372 - LOST AND FOUND

\$10. REWARD. For the return of my I.D. wallet lost Wednesday evening during the Engineering bash in the Bear Room of Union Ballroom. Please return to Sadie's "Reward Awaited".

Lost: watch in Currie Gym in Men's locker room (and it doesn't keep good time). Reward! Call Errol at 486-1159 (Please!).

Lost: a grey Persian cat - male, long-haired. Lost in vicinity of coed residences. If found please call 286-9209 or 286-0178.

374 - PERSONAL

Want to talk with a rabbi? Call Rabbi Hausmann at 341-3580.

Marie - I lost a maroon clipboard Friday. I know you found it. Please call 487-6054.

From an island boy to a mystery valentine. I can promise you a smile. If you still want to, find me. Okay?

Hey Wally, hey Melvin. Is the bogus life mellowing you out? Score the Rick Marin fan club. Preg: Boss Groupie, UTS Alumni, Ascot wearer. Schroomer fleisty wench scorers. No chiefs allowed.

Dear Wicked Wanda, Many Happy Returns! Here's to many more episodes in T.A.A.O.A.J.N. Love, The Other Half.

385 - NOTICES

INFLATION - Supplementary Reading. Causes and possible cures. Who is responsible? Can cure come in time? 110 pages \$4.95 post-paid from Pope Publications Dept.M., P.O. Box 203, Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 4N8.

Would like to speak with new mothers returning to work or study and hiring a caretaker for nursing project. Call Roz at 486-8302.

With two sailboats and waterfront property on Lake Champlain, would like to start sailing club. If interested call 849-3110.

For a unique listening experience: Press buttons 149 & 249 on the juke box in Gertrude's and get a taste of singer Paul Hann before his big concert in the Union Ballroom Tuesday night March 10th. Also hear why he is Canada's fastest rising recording artist.

Astrological Services: Birth charts; Future events; Present conditions. James Ham 256-9890.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers wanted for a good time. Slinging beer and other fun stuff. In return you will get into another spectacular Program Board concert (Paul Hann) free of charge. Tuesday night March 10th. Meeting this Thursday at 3:00 in the Union, room B07 or sign up on list posted on the door.

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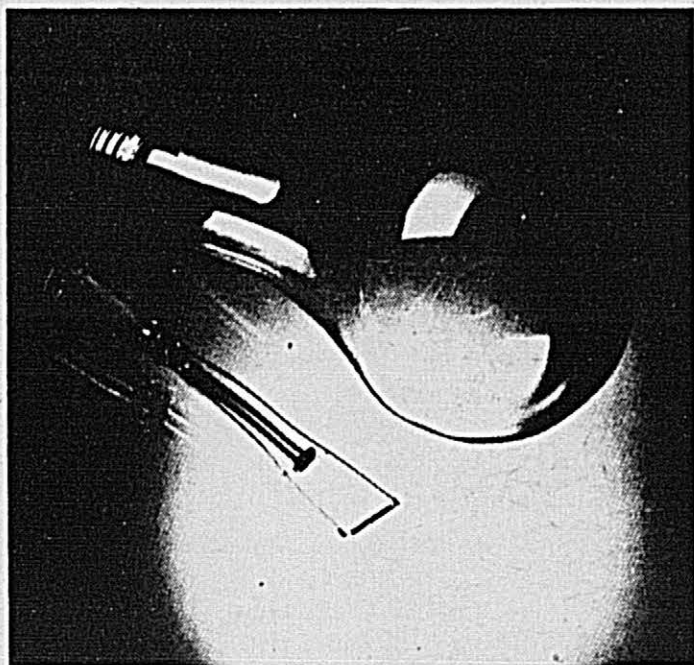
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**We thought
you should know.**

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The 2nd Annual ZIONIST SYMPOSIUM

Sunday, March 8, 1981

Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

PROGRAM

9:45 Registration

10:15 Yitzhak Mayer, Consul General of Israel to Montreal

10:30 An historical overview of Zionism Jack Lightstone, Chairperson, Dept. of Religion at Concordia University.

11:15 North American Jewry, A Question of Survival - Discussion groups*

12:00 Lunch

1:00 Israel today - discussion groups*

2:00 Jewish identity - Film "America, I Love You" and follow-up discussions.

3:15 Opportunities in Israel - Meet representatives of different GARINIM (Aliyah groups) or talk to Yitzhak Ben-Sira, Shallah to the Israel Aliyah Centre, about work or study possibilities.

*Most discussion groups will include local professors and experts as resource people.

Sponsored by

McGILL / CONCORDIA Student Zionists, Telem (Movement for Zionist Fulfillment), Israel Aliyah Centre, C.U.B. (Canadian Universities Bureau of the Canadian Zionist Federation).

FREE ADMISSION

Minimum charge for lunch.

Special Issue:

International Women's Day

"On ne nait pas femme, on le devient."

Simone de Beauvoir

We are human beings first, with minor differences from men that apply largely to the act of reproduction. We share the dreams, capabilities, and weaknesses of all human beings, but our occasional pregnancies have been used...to mark us for an elaborate division of labor that may once have been practical but has since become cruel and false.

Gloria Steinem

No one would argue that women are not human beings, but in our collective struggle for equality and recognition in today's society, should we consider ourselves first and foremost in terms of our humanity or our sex?

This is a question often debated in feminist literature. On one side there are those of us who choose to ignore or downplay sexual differences as having little consequence for the roles we will play in society. Women espousing this opinion are ready and willing to compete in a man's world on men's terms and not hide behind a banner of past discriminations.

What appears to be a more practical view of the dispute takes into account that we as women have been and continue to be discriminated against on the basis of sex. The disadvantages are real, and ready examples can be found in education, in the workforce, at home and in the law. Can these disadvantages be overcome by ignoring the basis upon which they have been made?

As women we face special distinct problems in almost every aspect of our lives, because we are women. To ignore this fact is to be naive of the realities of our society.

The Women's Movement has made great strides in bringing the special plight of women to worldwide attention. But recognizing the problem does not solve it.

Now that women are seeking, to some extent, the same educational and vocational training previously reserved for men, must we be forced to compete in male-dominated and male-oriented fields on the same basis as men?

Some women would reply, "Yes, this is the way we prove ourselves." Others would disagree. As feminist Sally Shaywitz said,

"To be somebody, a woman does not have to be more like a man, but has to be more of a woman."

Wendy Jones
Kimberley Stephenson
Grace Krupa
Louise Haberl

green ivy
ist
o call."

A stylized, high-contrast illustration of the Old Capitol building in Madison, Wisconsin. The building features a prominent clock tower with a dome and a spire. In the foreground, a statue of a Native American stands on a pedestal. The illustration is rendered in a simple, graphic style with bold lines and no shading.

Chains of slave wages broken

by Emil Sher

Quebecers who find it difficult to believe that there is only one small organization representing the province's two million non-unionized workers might choke on their vacation pay if they learned that some of these workers make twenty cents an hour.

One need not travel to the sweatshops of Malaysia for a first-hand look



at workers earning slave wages. A simple Metro trip to countless Montreal factories, restaurants and homes would suffice.

Most of them are women, and those who are courageous enough to seek such basic legal rights as a minimum wage and decent working conditions often begin at Rank and File. This five-year old non-profit organization offers a free referral service to non-unionized workers, serving as a link to the centrals that can unionize them.

"They can ask us anything that they would normally ask their union representative if they had a union," said Eileen Shea, one of three full-time employees at Rank and File.

She explained that her organization is not designed to function as an arm of the government, nor as surrogate social

workers.

"What we intend to do with the information service is...help people through these things in order for them to understand that the problems they've been through as non-unionized workers are non-unionized workers' problems. They're a collective problem and that because of that, the solutions have to be collective," she said.

Though Rank and File ("Au Bas de l'Echelle" in French) does no union organizing per se, they do provide the impetus. Among their services are free information sessions on workers' rights given in more than five languages.

To illustrate how Rank and File operates on a practical level, Shea offered the hypothetical case of a waitress, who might be one of the forty daily callers, phoning to explain that she earns no salary and must subsist on tips alone (not a rarity, according to Shea).

"We automatically say, 'Well look, are you the only one? Probably not. So if you're not the only one, get the other people in the restaurant to go with you and have everybody file a complaint together. That's probably the first time in their working lives that they've done something collectively.'"

"There are several who understand the need to unionize," said Shea, yet many are reluctant to file complaints because of an underlying fear of both their employers and of losing their low but steady wages. Their problem is compounded by a scarcity of jobs that leaves them with little alternative.

In addition to referring workers to the appropriate governmental body or law, Rank and File also aids workers in preparing their case for the Human Rights Commission. They are also presently considering representing workers at the labour court.

Formed by female community organizers who wanted to help working women, and funded by Centraide, Rank

and File originally concerned itself with three types of workers: household workers (domestics), office workers and all others who were not unionized. An independent organization was eventually formed for the household workers, and Rank and File has since widened its scope to include men.

"It became obvious that not only were most of the problems of non-unionized women and men the same, but that in fact there was no point in not making the base as large as possible," Shea said.

Of the problems that these workers face, the greatest one stems from a lack of job security. Workers are often unjustly fired, says Shea, but their non-union status leaves them with little legal recourse.

The garment industry, according to Shea, is among the worst of those that employ non-unionized workers at sub-minimum wages.

As a means of combatting these conditions, Rank and File is lobbying to change the labour laws.

"We don't think the law is by any way sufficient, so we're lobbying to change the labour code to let everybody unionize, to improve the minimum conditions at work, to make it easier to file a complaint on discrimination, and to provide stiffer fines for the bosses who are found guilty," said Shea.

Employees at restaurants don't fare any better. According to Shea, they are often forced to share tips, buy uniforms and pay ten dollars a day to keep their jobs. In the case of women, many are fired for resisting sexual advances. Shea cited one case of a waitress who was beaten by her employer because she had asked for a salary.

Forming a union in a restaurant is virtually impossible, since an employer can fight creditation, a process which could take up to two years. Because the turnover rate of restaurant employees is so high, all efforts to unionize usually

collapse. The number of employees within each restaurant is often low, making legal costs too burdensome.

In response, Rank and File is trying to unite workers who work in the same type of establishment, but are too few individually to unionize.

"We just have to get the labour code changed to allow for people in different enterprises, or different establishments, to unionize together," Shea stressed.

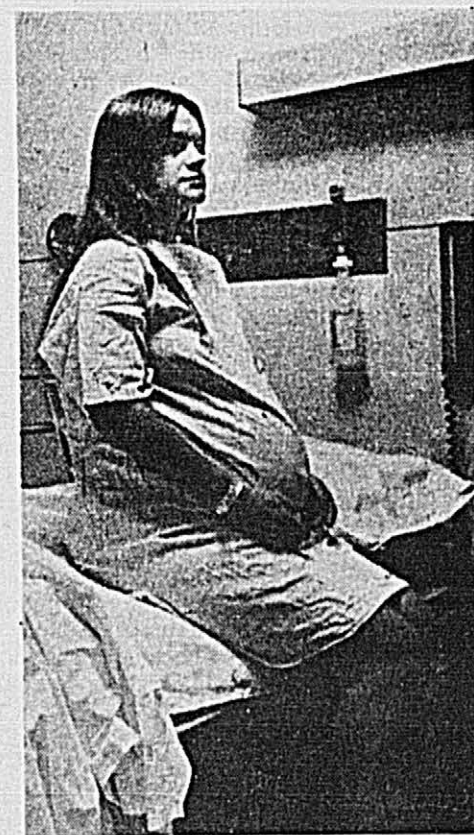
But if the grass is greener on the other side, then homeworkers must see restaurant and garment workers as living in an Eden. These workers are usually women working in their home so as to be with children, and they are among the most severely exploited.

To illustrate their plight, Shea told of one woman who worked for two weeks, at sixty to seventy hours a week, doing factory sewing in her home. She was paid a total of fifty dollars, and it cost her fifty-four dollars to rent the machine.

In light of cases such as these, the executive of Rank and File recently decided to organize a conference for homeworkers, the first of its kind in Montreal.

Yet Shea stressed that it is not a feminist perspective that binds the people at Rank and File together. Indeed, she said that female employees can display the same lack of regard for basic human rights as men.

"Within the female sex, you have the same kind of exploitation. It's no different," she said, adding, "it's not a women's issue; it's a class issue."



women feel that the anxiety produced in hospitalization and immediate separation from the child has deleterious effects on the birth process.

With the closing of the Carolyn Birthing Centre, women of Quebec are left with two options; unassisted homebirth or hospitalization. One woman at the press conference stressed the difficulty of finding a doctor who will attend a home-birth. Doctors fear malpractice suits, or are unable to work home-births into already cramped schedules. Nonetheless, homebirths are on the upswing throughout North America, indicating the inability of most hospitals to adequately cope with the wants and needs of pregnant women.

Childbirth, naturally

by Debbie Lillis

Pregnancy is not an illness, and normal childbirth does not require excessive intervention or particular technological expertise — this is the essence of the alternative birthing movement.

"Many doctors, especially in the technologically developed Western part of the world, have a philosophy that we can improve everything, even natural childbirth, in a healthy woman ... However, in the majority of all pregnancies and deliveries, interference is unnecessary," said Dr. G.J. Kloosterman of the Netherlands at the 1972 Congress of the International Confederation of Midwives.

The fact is that the infant mortality rate in the United States where midwifery has been outlawed as of 1974, was significantly higher in many countries that rely heavily on trained midwives. The United Nations Office of Statistics places the U.S. seventeenth, behind such countries as Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Japan, Iceland and Norway, where midwifery and home births are a century-old institution.

On February 11 the Women's Union sponsored a Press Conference for the Committee to Re-open the Carolyn Birthing Centre, a Montreal Home-Birth

centre closed in November of 1979 on the recommendation of La Corporation Professionnelle des Medecins du Québec.

The center consisted of a small apartment located above the office of Dr. E.C. Tucker, an Obstetrician at the Royal Victoria Hospital. During 1978 Tucker began, at the request of many of his patients, to deliver children in the mother's own home. Exhausted by the demands of such a practice, Tucker opened the doors of The Carolyn Birthing Centre in November of 1978.

"I have always been struck by the lack of empathy most of my colleagues seem to have with the woman in labour," said Tucker in an interview with "Child Focus".

"It's always 'a breech presentation for her, a cross match for number three, penicillin for number four and number five needs her waters ruptured.' It's too impersonal and some of it is downright revolting — women tied down like cattle so they can't even scratch their faces if they want to," he said.

In Quebec, statistics indicate that 95 percent of all births take place without unusual difficulty. And, in Tucker's opinion, it is the woman, and not the doctor, who is responsible for the healthy delivery of the child.

For the low risk woman, the birthing

centre was a alternative. She was given the option to deliver in a home-like environment, surrounded by family and friends. There were no medical procedures forced upon her in the routine manner of hospitals; procedures such as shaving, enemas, drug injections, episiotomies (surgical incisions to enlarge the vaginal opening) or use of forceps during delivery.

The usual practice of separating mother and new-born, frequently employed at hospitals, was not practiced at the center. Most importantly perhaps, the center offered an alternative to those women who would choose an unassisted homebirth over hospitalization.

Only on one occasion in the history of the center was a woman transferred to the hospital. In the ten month period of its operation 52 children were delivered without complication.

Members of La Corporation Professionnelle des Medecins du Québec stress that the center was closed for safety reasons.

Yet it is not at all clear that the excessive intervention which occurs in hospitals is not dangerous in and of itself. Use of drugs, forceps, induced labor etc. has been connected with neurological damage in children. Many



Sexual

by Val Shore

reprinted from University Affairs

A student is sitting in her professor's office. He is telling her that there are certain things she could do to improve her grade. The student stiffens. She is not sure what he means.

He could mean that she take extra tutorials. Or that she write a make-up exam. Or that she should simply work harder.

Or, he could be suggesting that she sleep with him.

Although the professor's statement was probably quite innocent, the student's reaction is indicative of a growing awareness in university circles that sexual harassment is not a problem confined to the workplace. It can and does happen on university campuses.

Just how widespread sexual harassment is at universities is not known. But as a result of some well-publicized cases over the last several years in both the U.S. and Canada, the issue is slowly coming "out of the closet." Unfortunately for students, faculty and administrators alike, it is emerging as a very complex and serious problem with far-reaching ethical and legal implications.

A large part of the problem is that there is no one definition of sexual harassment. While some people equate it only with assault or rape, others define it in much broader terms.

De-sexualization of rape laws

by Peter Findlay

In December of last year the Liberal government put forth proposals for the second time to amend the Criminal Code of Canada in relation to the existing rape laws.

As well as proposing changes in the current rape laws, the government has drafted new guidelines for such diverse and controversial areas as morality offences and laws relating to the protection of children and special groups. Nonetheless, the proposals generating the most heated debate are assuredly those dealing with the restructuring of rape legislation.

In a 1978 discussion paper released by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW), the difficulties with the administration of present rape laws were highlighted in response to Bill C-52, the government's initial attempts at rape law reform.

"Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes; of these cases reported, more are declared unfounded by police and not proceeded with than other offences (37% compared to 7% for other assaults); at trial, the rate of conviction is much lower (54%) than for other indictable offences (86%); and the treatment of rape victims by hospital staff, police, crown attorneys, defence counsels and judges has historically been very bad," the CACSW paper states.

The legal doctrine which supports this so-called "spousal immunity" was established as far back as the eighteenth century, operating on the principle that consent to sexual intercourse is given by a wife at marriage and cannot at any time be withdrawn short of divorce.

The current proposals before Parliament regarding rape laws are the latest attempt at redressing such blatant inequities in the functioning of our legal system.

In 1979 the National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL) put forth their recommendations on sexual offences, explicitly rejecting the govern-

ment's initial plan to create a new section in the Criminal Code for sexual offences alone.

"This approach", the NAWL stated in their recommendations paper, "implies rejection for the fundamental change sought here: to begin treating sexual assaults, including rape, as a species of assault. Rape has always received a peculiar treatment under our law. To create a special Part of the Code for it is to invite the continuation of such treatment."

According to both the CACSW and the NAWL rape should be transferred from Part IV of the Code (Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct) to Section IV (Offences against the Person and Reputation) to more accurately reflect the nature of sexual offences as acts of violence and not of passion.

In addition to recommending reductions in prison sentences for sexual offenders so as not to deter juries from convicting on that basis, the CACSW and NAWL also proposed the creation of four specific categories of sexual assaults: sexual assault while armed with a weapon, sexual assault causing bodily harm and sexual assault with intent to maim or endanger life.

Another major recommendation proposed by not only the NAWL and the CACSW but also by many other groups from across the country is the abandonment of spousal immunity.

"Immunity from prosecution for violent sexual acts committed within marriage has no place in the law and should be removed from the Criminal Code," states the NAWL paper.

Another extremely controversial area is that of consent in rape cases.

At present rape is defined as sexual intercourse that takes place either without consent or with consent, if it is extorted by threats or fear of bodily harm, if it is obtained by personating the husband, or if it is obtained by false or fraudulent representation as to the nature and quality of the act.

However, proving the absence of

consent is extremely difficult in most cases. The Criminal Code does not state clearly enough that consent cannot be inferred because the victim did not submit or did not offer adequate resistance. This can, and often does, lead to many problems in the pursuit of legal recourse on the part of rape victims, especially if they did not actively resist the rapist. The onus for proving the absence of consent thus falls on the victim, creating the ironic situation wherein the victim is put on trial, in effect, and not the accused.

In the proposed amendments to the rape laws, "consent would then mean a true and informed consent — not that inferred from lack of resistance", according to an information paper on sexual assaults released by the Ministry of Justice at the time of its recent proposals.

According to the government's proposals, "a balance must be found between the accused's right to a fair trial and the complainant's right not to be harassed or embarrassed" and consequently it recommends that "the evidence of past sexual conduct shall be admissible in specified circumstances (for example — consent, not credibility) but the complainant cannot be forced to answer at the hearing".

The federal government's proposals for the amendment of our present rape laws have been lauded as a big step forward in the up-dating of our present laws.

A step forward, perhaps, in the eyes of some people, but another position on the pending revision of our present rape laws has recently come to light.

In a recent article in Maclean's, two Ontario lawyers, Leah Cohen and Constance Backhouse, elaborated on their stand in opposition to the government's latest attempts at reform.

In a paper entitled "Desexualizing Rape", Backhouse and Cohen assert that "rape victims perceive rape as an act which is qualitatively different from other forms of physical assault... (and)

we firmly believe that it would be a mistake to eliminate the word 'rape' from the criminal law".

The government's proposals to modify the existing categories of rape and to minimize sentences in the hope of increasing the number of convictions are, according to Backhouse and Cohen, "cosmetic, not substantive".

"Reclassification and lowered penalties do not alter the fundamental problems in rape laws. Rape victims are not given greater protection. Lowered penalties speak loud and clear that the crime is no longer as serious as it once was. There is no evidence to suggest we will have a higher rate of conviction," says Backhouse and Cohen in their paper.

On the one hand, proponents of one view maintain that rape laws should in effect be desexualized (the view which the government supports) and that sentence should be reduced in an attempt to increase the presently dismal rate of conviction.

On the other hand, people such as Backhouse and Cohen point out that "rape is totally different from other physical assaults" and as such should be treated very differently from other forms of assault. The belief that desexualizing rape and reclassifying it as sexual assault, according to this point of view, will only serve to obscure the real nature of rape as a crime of violence almost exclusively carried out by males.

The probability that these proposals will be enacted as law is apparently becoming stronger every day, having gained the support of many of Canada's most prominent women's and law groups. Consequently, they face increasingly close scrutiny.

"If these amendments become law," says Backhouse and Cohen, "we will never have the opportunity to reintroduce the concept of rape. The danger is that these cosmetic reforms will be viewed as complete. It is unlikely that the issue will be subjected to this level of scrutiny again in this century."

Harassment: a university affair

Most sources now include the following in their definition: unnecessary touching; patting or pinching; leering and verbal harassment or abuse; overt or subtle demands for sexual favors accompanied by implied or explicit threats concerning one's job, grades, letters of recommendation, and so on; and physical assault.

The harassment can be psychological or physical, subtle or overt, says Constance Backhouse, a professor of law at the University of Western Ontario, and co-author of a book on sexual harassment. It can happen to anyone — student, faculty or staff. Male or female. The majority of known cases, however, involve a female student being harassed by a male faculty member. Usually, some form of power relationship is present. Prof. Backhouse gives examples:

Seven years ago "Penny" was a graduate student in psychology at a Canadian university. That summer she worked as a research assistant in the laboratory of one of her male professors, who was also her thesis advisor. The first indication of trouble was when she got her worksheets back with love notes attached. On several occasions he grabbed and kissed her in his office. She felt betrayed, embarrassed and guilty, but was too afraid to confront him. When the fall semester began she switched thesis advisors. To

this day she looks back on that summer as "something dirty" in her past. "The whole period represents something negative. There was no development or growth," she says.

A more direct form of harassment was experienced by "Elizabeth." One of her professors neatly wrote on her term paper that she could expect an "A" if she slept with him and an "F" if she did not. In a similar incident at another university, a student received her term paper with a "B" grade — plus an "A" for figure, an "A" for her eyes, and so on. In both cases the women did not speak up for fear they would be accused of "asking for it."

The harassment behavior in these and other cases ranges from subtle overtures to very explicit demands backed up by threats of reprisal, notes Prof. Backhouse.

The impact on the victim is just as varied.

"Some suffer from a betrayal of trust, some lose out on proper educational supervision and instruction, some get poor job references.

"Most importantly, there is an emotional toll. Many women tell us that they lose their ambition and suffer diminished self-confidence. A number of them drop out of school."

According to Norma Bowen, a psychology professor at the University of Guelph, even the more subtle forms of sexual harassment can be as traumatic to the victim as rape. Prof. Bowen is doing a survey to determine how extensive the problem is at universities. She is also preparing a book on the subject and teaching a course on the sociopsychological aspects of sexual harassment.

"Generally, students argue that

sexual harassment is more severe than other kinds of abuse because it touches their private world," she says. "It is more psychologically damaging. They cannot deal with it."

She notes that victims are reluctant to complain for number of reasons. They are embarrassed. They think it will reflect on their character. They fear reprisals or they think that their allegations will be doubted or considered frivolous.

"What good would my complaints do," moans one victim. "Professor X is famous, has tenure and adds to the reputation of his department. If he denies what I say, whom would they believe, him or me? I would endanger my whole future by complaining."

Prof. Bowen recalls how one administrator told a student: "Come on little girl, grow up. I know Professor so-and-so. I don't think he would do that."

As with any issue that is related to sex, old attitudes die hard.

"It seems like there is a hypocrisy about the whole problem in the university setting," she says. "Even when administrators are informed of an incident, they 'turn their eyes away' because they don't know how to deal with it."

There are also those academics who tend to trivialize the more common, subtle forms of sexual harassment. One senior professor told her that his colleagues consider sexual harassment as one of the "perks of the job."

"Whether he or his colleagues were joking or not it was annoying that he said it at all," states Prof. Bowen. "Students tend to look up to their professors and place them on a pedestal. To find jaded people like this influencing students' minds is

disturbing."

Certainly not all women students experience sexual harassment and most professors do not practice it. In fact, some faculty and students do not see it as a problem at all. They view it as part of the "sexual game" that has always gone on between men and women.

Said one Yale University official during a recent sexual harassment lawsuit: "There is a strong argument that if women students are not smart enough to outwit some obnoxious professor, they shouldn't be here in the first place."

He added: "Like every institution Yale has its share of twisted souls. These people are and should be dismissed. But affairs between students and professors go on all the times so there will always be an atmosphere of people testing each other."

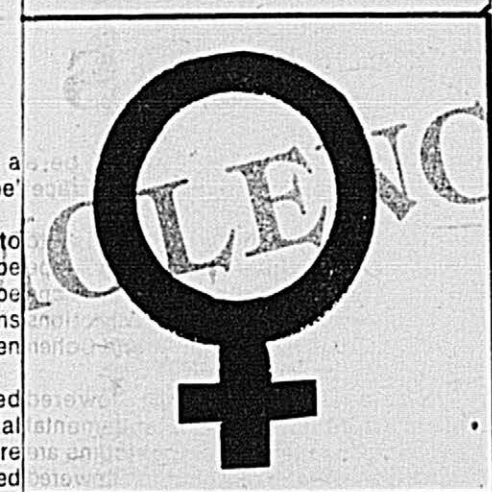
Still other detractors point to the apparently seductive behavior of some students.

"The girls come into my office flashing their thighs, wriggling about in the chair and talking about poetry," complains one U.S. poet-in-residence. "Perhaps they're doing what nature tells them to do. Perhaps they don't know what they're doing. But I know — and I notice it."

Another professor phrases it more philosophically.

"We deal with young people when they are most physically beautiful, most open to new thought and experience. All the while we get older. It's quite a lure."

It is a "lure" that some professors have not been able to resist. And, as recent, well-publicized cases in the U.S. and Canada show, victims are becoming less and less willing to suffer in silence.



Women protest porn peddlers

by Susan Bandler

Pornography, a multi-billion dollar industry which is rapidly expanding, has recently been the focal point of much controversy. Feminists, in groups like Women Against Pornography, are challenging the traditional defenses of pornography: that it serves as harmless entertainment or that it must be defended on grounds of freedom of speech and of the press.

Women Against Pornography argues that pornography is not an outlet for sexual fantasies, but "propaganda against women." The fact that it is accepted shows that it is a "powerful agent of socialization and that it legitimizes acts of violence against women."

The group contends that pornography contributes to, rather than detracting from, the pervasive climate of violence around us. Recent studies have shown that pornography is a contributing factor in acts of violence against women; convicted rapists have stated that their rapes were imitations of what they had seen in pornographic films. Furthermore, it was found in San Francisco that the number of rapes and assaults in a particular neighborhood increased after the opening of a "sex shop."

In distinguishing pornography from erotic literature and art, Women Against Pornography state that pornography exists wherever violence and hostility against women and children is equated with sexual pleasure. They define pornography as "the defamation of womanhood."

Hard-core pornography, which consists of pictures of women being

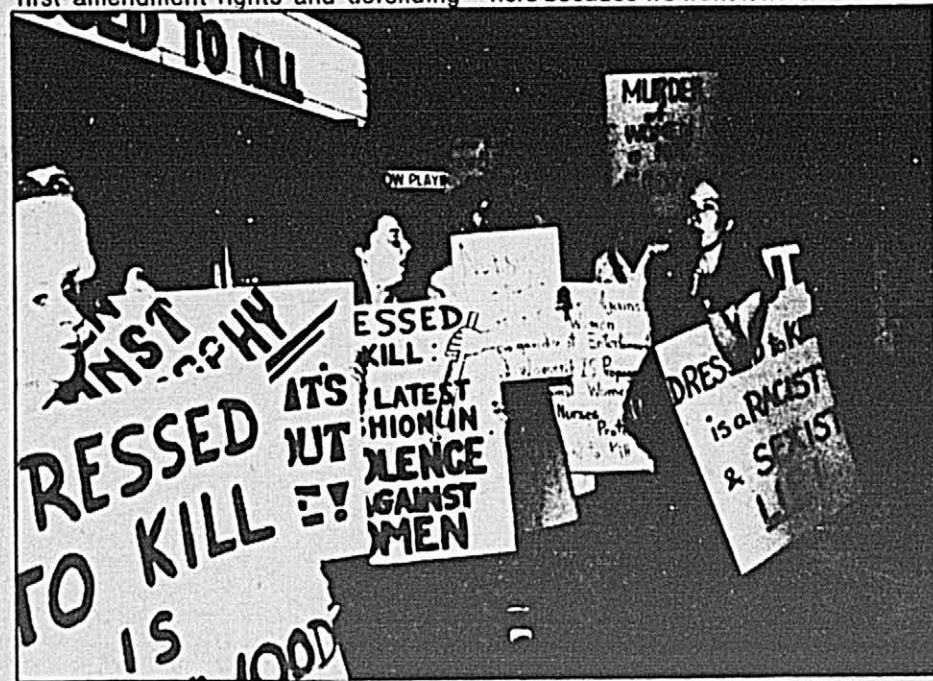
raped, bound, beaten or mutilated, cannot be described as erotic. Neither can the more subtle, legitimate, forms of "soft-porn" which exist on record covers and fashion ads. The message in both cases is the same: sex equals power, and women and children are subjects for abuse.

Women Against Pornography does not advocate any censorship or anti-obscenity legislation. By protesting against pornography, educating the public on its violent nature, demonstrating at films such as *Dressed to Kill*, and taking tours of "red-light" districts, they feel they are exercising their own first amendment rights and defending

those of half the population.

Perhaps the largest obstacle facing opponents of the sex industry are those with vested interests in its survival. The \$5-billion industry in the United States is twice what Americans spend on breakfast cereal, one-fifth of what they spend on fruits and vegetables and one-fourth of what they donate to churches.

In a recent *New York Times* article, the Reverend Bruce Rittner, director of a Times Square Mission for runaway youngsters, stated that the sex industry exists because a market has been created and pornography has been legitimized. "We have the sex industry here because we want it here."



continued from page 1

a separate Daily Publications Society, independent of the present Students' Society. The new Society will serve as the Daily's publisher.

The Society will be funded by the existing Daily fee and will be controlled by a Board of Directors composed of four students elected at large and three representatives of the Daily staff.

"(The referendum result was) one small step for the Daily, one giant step for freedom of the press. I'm very happy with the result. I would have liked to see a bigger margin of victory, but I'm happy that it won," said Todd Ducharme, president of the Students' Society.

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MONTH OF THE BOOKSALE

Au bas de l'échelle

par Francine Hébert

Y a-t-il encore des stéréotypes à McGill? Il faut admettre que oui.

Si on regarde le ratio étudiant/étudiante dans chaque faculté, on remarque que certains secteurs sont fréquentés en très forte majorité par des femmes: nursing (98%), education (76 %), occupational therapy (90%).

Qu'en est-il des domaines traditionnellement réservés aux hommes? Les femmes constituent 33% des étudiant(e)s de médecine, 37% de ceux de droit, 20% des futurs dentistes et seulement 13% en génie et architecture (lisent-elles le *Plumber's Pot?*...). Si on compare ces chiffres avec ceux de 1960, on voit que les choses changent lentement, très lentement, et pas toujours pour le mieux. Les femmes comptaient respectivement dans ces mêmes facultés 47%, 9%, 5%, et 0.9%. Une chose à signaler cependant: le pourcentage de femmes en administration est passé de 7% à 42% en vingt ans.

Par ailleurs, les étudiantes constituent cette année 60% des effectifs de la faculté des arts et inversement 40% de ceux de la faculté des sciences.

Parlons maintenant des professeurs. Un rapport publié en 1976 sur le statut de la femme à McGill démontre clairement l'inégalité des chances au niveau de l'emploi. Au moment de la publication, le pourcentage de femmes

détenant des postes académiques était de 18% et la plupart de ces femmes occupaient les niveaux les plus bas. Les chiffres parlent d'eux-mêmes: Women professors: 5.3%; assistant professors: 24%; lecturers: 26%; associate professors: 15.2%; sessional lecturers: 40%; visiting professors: 15%; visiting associate professors 0%.

Disons simplement que les femmes, très représentées au niveau cléricale (secrétaires) se font de plus en plus rares aux niveaux supérieurs, comme on s'y attendait.

Depuis la publication du rapport en 1976, peu de mesures concrètes ont été prises afin de donner davantage accès aux femmes aux postes supérieurs. On peut donc supposer que la situation est encore la même. Ce que les auteurs du rapport écrivaient il y a quatre ans est encore vrai:

"McGill has a long way to go... the process of integrating women into the mainstream of academic life must be accelerated. Positive and continuing measures must be taken to remove lingering traces, both overt and subtle, of prejudice against women."

Les chiffres qui apparaissent dans cet article sont tirés de statistiques du registraire et du rapport "Teaching and Research on Women at McGill," Margaret Gillett et al. 1976.

Women strike back

by Lisa Higgins

In 1976 an independent film director named Barbara Kopple traveled to Kentucky to investigate a mine workers' strike. She discovered that the wives of the strikers had formed a support group which was helping to make it possible for the workers to remain on strike until they had negotiated an acceptable contract. Kopple made these women the focus of the film *Harlan County, U.S.A.*

Filmmaker Sophie Bissonnette found a very similar situation in Ontario when she visited the INCO strike in 1978. She too chose to direct her attention toward the women's group attached to the strike. Viewers will draw comparisons between Bissonnette's result *A Wives' Tale* and *Harlan County* but there are important differences not the least of which is that *A Wives' Tale* is a far better film.

The *Women Supporting the Strike* group in Sudbury, where the INCO mines are located, has a long, and at times, unpopular history. During the strike of 1958 the group issued a public statement urging the workers to return to their jobs. The group was blamed for forcing the men to accede to a contract which was unacceptable.

In 1978, however, the situation was quite different. The *Women's Support* group became as involved as the male workers in pressuring the company to offer a fair contract, in addition to pursuing the fund-raising and community-help projects they had engaged in before.

Harlan County was an attempt at cinéma vérité; its value lies in the events it records, not in its merits as a

film. *A Wives' Tale* presents the INCO strike in a structure which, without diminishing the importance of the event itself, is valuable as a brilliant example of the documentary.

A Wives' Tale is being shown this evening at 8:00 in FDAA as part of a week of films co-sponsored by the Women's Union and the McGill Film Society in celebration of International Women's Day.

by Kimberley Stephenson

1984 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the entrance of women into McGill.

Thus it is appropriate that a book will be published this October chronicling the history of women at McGill.

Titled *We Walked Very Warily* and written by Professor Margaret Gillett, the book focuses on women at McGill from the middle of the previous century to 1980.

"It has a feminist bias, and I'm not ashamed of that," said Gillett.

"In previous histories of McGill there has been little space devoted to women. There is definitely room for a specialized history of women," she said.

The book covers the entry of women into McGill and the surrounding controversy, entry into various faculties, the women's movement on campus, the desegregation of the faculty club in the late sixties, and women professors.

According to Gillett the entrance of women into McGill was a major struggle.

"In 1870 there was a fundraising drive to raise money to send women to McGill. Well they raised the money and forgot all about the women," she said.



My Brilliant Career

by Susannah Muscovitz

My Brilliant Career is a brilliant portrayal of a young woman's struggle for individuality and literary expression in rural Australia during the 1890's. Based on a novel by Miles Davis, it explores the passions and frustrations of a woman attempting to break out of her monotonous life into a world of literature and art.

Judy Davis gives a magnificent performance as Sybylla, an imaginative and strong-willed woman who manages to lift herself into more cultured and affluent surroundings. Sam Neill plays Harry, a prosperous landowner who fights for Sybylla's love. Sybylla is drawn between her need for self-fulfillment and her love for Harry, yet she never loses sight of her personal in-

tegrity. The frustration between them is eased only when he allows her the freedom to explore her own life on her own terms.

Produced by Margaret Fink and directed by Gillian Armstrong, the film is not only a testament to the vitality of the Australian cinema in general, but to the industry's women artists and craftspeople as well. It was the second Australian film to be invited to compete at the Cannes Film Festival, and has recently won six Australian film awards, including Best Picture of the Year.

The Montreal premiere of *My Brilliant Career* will be presented Saturday, March 7 by the McGill Film Society at 7:00 and 9:30pm in Leacock 132.

Women's history: a new chapter

That was it for about ten years.

In 1884, McGill Principal J.R. Dawson was approached at a conference by Donald Smith, later Lord Strathcona, who offered Dawson fifty thousand dollars for the higher education of women.

Gillett suggests that the idea of giving money to McGill for that purpose was suggested by Lucy Simpson, who ran a girls school.

Women who graduated from the Quebec girls schools had no place to go once they graduated. As well, the courses they studied in high school did not prepare them for entry into universities. In honor of Donald Smith the first women students were known as Donaldas.

The first eight women graduates were not invited to the university dinner, as women were not defined as students, and at that time were not even defined as persons.

At the first graduation of women in 1888 the valedictorian Grace Ritchie had to submit her speech to Dawson.

"He censored it and told her not to deliver it from the rostrum. She delivered it from the rostrum, and included the censored part, where she

asked 'now that we have admitted women to arts, when will we be admitted to medicine?', which was greeted with cries of 'shame' and 'never'," said Gillett.

Ritchie was not admitted to McGill's Faculty of Medicine, so she went to Queen's, then returned to Montreal when Bishop's established a faculty of medicine here. Women were not formally admitted into medicine until 1918.

"Architecture and engineering was another long drawn out thing. They had a lot of support from the alumni, but they kept trying to keep women out by saying they didn't have the plumbing facilities. Women were admitted in architecture in 1937, and in engineering in 1942," she said.

The title *We Walked Very Warily* comes from Jessie Boyd Scriver, one of the first five women graduates in medicine in 1922. When asked how they got along at McGill, Scriver replied that "they walked very warily."

Gillett would like to see a centenary celebration of the anniversary of women's entry into McGill.

"It would be something good to celebrate in these gloomy times," she said.

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3. Vice-president, External
4. Vice-president, University Affairs
5. Director of Finance
6. Secretary

Qualifications

1. All applicants must be members of the P.G.S.S. and in good standing with the University.

Nominating Procedure

1. All nominations should read:
"We, the undersigned members of the Post Graduate Students' Society nominate _____ for the position of _____."
2. All nominations must be signed by the candidate together with his/her year, department, school or institute, address and telephone numbers.
3. Nomination papers must be signed by 50 P.G.S.S. members for the presidency and 25 P.G.S.S. members for all other positions together with their year, department, school or institution.
4. All nominations must be submitted to the P.G.S.S. offices at Thomson House, 3650 McTavish no later than 6 PM, Monday, March 9, 1981.
5. Candidates will be given the opportunity to present their election platforms at a council meeting to be held on Monday, March 9, 1981.

Chrysanthé Pavlides
Chief Returning Officer

A black and white advertisement for Colts beer. It features a bottle of beer, two glasses of beer, and two packs of beer. One pack is labeled 'Colts Mild by Old Port' and the other 'Colts by Old Port'. Both packs have the tagline 'Rum flavoured. Wine dipped.' The background is dark and textured.

**Crack a pack of Colts
along with the beer.**

Human Life Amendment angers women in the U.S.

by Anita Schapiro

The IUD and the Pill, two of the most widely used methods of birth control, may soon be illegal in the United States if the "pro-life" lobby in Washington is successful.

The wording of the Human Life Amendment (HLA) as anti-abortionists call it, insures "the right to life from the moment of fertilization."

According to the National Organization of Women (NOW), use of these contraceptives, both of which have very low pregnancy risks for women, could be interpreted as a breach of the HLA because they sometimes work after fertilization by preventing an egg from attaching to the uterine walls and becoming a fetus.

NOW president Eleanor Smeal believes one of the reasons HLA backers have gained so much strength is because of an overall ignorance of the restrictions the measure would place on women of all socio-economic backgrounds.

All constitutional amendments must be approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. So far, two influential members of congress have volunteered to co-chair a congression pro-life committee.

"The amendment will turn back birth control to the year 1900," says Smeal.

NOW and other women's rights groups fear the implications of what they call an "anti-choice, anti-woman" movement that is supported by women.

Abortion was only made legal in the US seven years ago, but since then the Hyde Amendment has come into law. It strictly limits the conditions under which women can be granted an abortion, especially if Medicaid is required. The two criteria are life endangerment and immediately reported rape or incest.

Narrow interpretations and stalling on the part of doctors on the life endangerment clause often causes irreversible loss of time until it is too late for a woman to obtain an abortion.

Recently, a U.S. district court reversed the anti-abortion trend by pointing out that the First Amendment

of the constitution clearly indicates the choice must be left to the individual.

According to Judge John Dooling, who presided over the (McRae vs. Harris) case: "The irreconcilable conflict of deeply and widely held views of this issue of individual conscience excludes any legislative intervention except that which protects each individual freedom of conscientious decision..."

He further said he rejects the idea that "a woman's inability to pay for an abortion denies her to right to one."

Dooling's decision was lauded by woman's groups as a clear, reasonable, "pro-choice" argument that they hope

more women will heed.

However, it is one small victory at the state level. More effort will be needed to stem the tide of growing anti-abortion forces in Washington.

A National Abortion Rights League survey showed that 88 per cent of registered voters favour individual choice on the abortion question. Yet pro-life groups in Washington continue to gain support in high places. In response, the NOW and other groups have pledged opposition to the proposal because they feel the HLA denies not just women's rights but human rights.

Soviet feminist to speak at McGill

On December 10, 1979, the first feminist samizdat (underground publication) was issued in the U.S.S.R. In July, 1980, four of the organizers of this publication were in exile in the West. Their samizdat is titled *Women and Russia* and is still being written and translated for the women of the Soviet Union under the leadership of its original editor, Tatyana Mamanova.

The plight of Soviet women may differ in detail from ours but their fundamental condition is shared by all women. Powerless under a traditionally patriarchal society, Soviet women and

their struggles are ignored and suppressed.

In the work force they are over-represented in the traditionally female-oriented areas (i.e. low-level white collar jobs, the paraprofessions) and grossly under-represented in government and authoritative positions.

Effective contraception is unavailable. And abortions, often illegal and resulting in infection, sickness and death, are frequent.

Violence against women is a common occurrence, yet there are no shelters for rape survivors or battered women. These victims are blamed and

ridiculed by the authorities. Official violence, fake sexual attacks, are often used as an effective method for terrorizing women.

On March 25th, Tatyana Mamanova will be speaking at McGill (Leacock 219, at 7pm) on these and other important issues. The McGill Women's Union, in conjunction with other Montreal women's organizations, is attempting to raise money to fund this event. All groups, departments and individuals are cordially invited to help in funding through the Women's Union, Room 423 Union Building, 392-8920.

Today

PSI-U

Open invitations to all those students who have completed their mid-terms to celebrate tonight during the Hangover Pubnite from 9pm - 1:30am at 510 Pine.

M*A*S*H*

Brought to you by the McGill Comedy Club. Today at 3:30 in Leacock 219 and 8:00 in Leacock 132 Auditorium. Admission is only \$1.50, a real cheap price.

South Africa Committee

There will be an important meeting of the South Africa Cttee. today at 5:00 in Union Rm. 107-108 to discuss strategy for rest of the year.

Concordia

John Sewall, former Mayor of Toronto, to speak on "The New Urban Politics" at 6:00pm in the Hall Bldg. room H-435, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd., West.

Radio McGill

There will be a meeting of students interested in working on a radio documentary about the Klu Klux Klan today at 4:00pm in the Radio McGill

Office, Union B11. Bring white bed-sheets.

McGill Ski Team

Important general meeting today at 5:30pm in room B-01 of Union. Quebec City race, tickets for athletics awards banquet, nominations for captain next year, and final party will be discussed.

Graduation Banquet Committee

There will be an important meeting today at 6pm, in room B01 to discuss the final details of the banquet and ticket sales. It is imperative that you attend.

Circle K Club

There will be a meeting tonight at 7pm in Union room 107/108. Guest speaker will be Mrs. Stoffe from the Auberge Transition Shelter for Battered Women. All members and interested persons are invited to attend.

The McGill Department of History

Staff/Student Seminar Series features Martine Del Giudice whose topic will be "Mikhail Bakunin and Left Hegelianism: Origins of Russian Radicalism and

Theory of Praxis". 4pm in Leacock 632.

McGill Players' Theatre

Presents *GETTING OUT*, a play by Marsha Norman. This presentation, a Montreal premiere, runs March 3 - 7 at 8:00pm, Players' Theatre, 3480 McTavish, 3rd floor. Tickets \$3.50, students and senior citizens \$2.50 (except Friday and Saturday). For reservations call 392-8989.

Northern Studies Film Series

"Master of Ungava" and "Rendezvous sur le George" — a look at the caribou of Northern Quebec. Leacock 219, 12:30. FREE.

McGill Camera Club

Some one-evening classes in darkroom and camera techniques are still open. To register for more info, drop by our office (Union B-06) today before 6:00pm or call 392-8925.

Hellenic (Greek) Students' Association of McGill

Open discussion with Greek-Canadians of McGill to familiarize them with our organization at 5:00pm in Leacock 219.

Hillel

Discover your roots! A 4-part lecture and discussion series on Contemporary Jewish Life and Perspectives. Registration \$5.00. Prayer with the Ultimate High with Rabbi I. Hausman, 6:00pm at Hillel.

Anthropology Students Association

Presents guest speaker June Nash from New York State University speaking on "Commodity Fetishism and the Tin Miners of Bolivia". Today at 12:30pm in MacDonald-Harrington Bldg. Room C103E and at 4:30pm in Leacock 738.

Gay Men and Women of McGill:

Cheap beer, good friends, a good time. Pub night tonight, 8pm, B-01 of the Union Bldg.

NDP of McGill

General meeting today in Union 425-426 at 3:00pm. Failure to attend will result in a severe and inhuman punishment: being forced to attend a general meeting of Liberal McGill.

Friday

McGill Players' Theatre

Presents *GETTING OUT*, a play by Marsha Norman. This presentation, a Montreal premiere, runs March 3 - 7 at 8:00pm, Players' Theatre, 3480 McTavish, 3rd floor. Tickets \$3.50, students and senior citizens \$2.50 (except Friday and Saturday). For reservations call 392-8989.

McGill Art History Students' Assoc.

The First Student Art Exhibition to be held today through Tuesday, March 10 from 10 - 4, room W285. Come appreciate.

Association of German Language Students

Stammtisch tonight at the Café Prag. New German Cinema March 6 - 8 at the Conservatoire d'Art Cinématographique de Montreal, 1455 de Maisonneuve W.

McGill Christian Fellowship

Qui est Jésus? Voici une bonne occasion d'en discuter, ce soir à compter de 19h00, au Café Agapé. Des chansonniers sont aussi au programme. University Centre, local B-10. Par le Groupe biblique universitaire de McGill. Christian Science Organization Come and share our gratitude for the regenerative power of impartial and

universal Love. Fridays, at 6:30pm, top floor of the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel.

McGill Camera Club

Beginner and advanced one-evening classes in darkroom and camera techniques organized by the Camera Club begin next week. Today is the final day of registration, so if you're interested, come by our office (Union Bldg, rm B-06) before 4:00pm today or call 392-8925.

Contact Improvisation Workshop

All oldtimers and newcomers welcome to experience this therapeutic, energetic art sport. This means you, Ed, Rob, Grace, Jonathon, John, Miriam, Monica, Charna. Action takes place from 4:30 - 6:30pm in the karate room of the Currie Gymnasium. Come dressed for comfortable movement.

Phi Delta

Another blockbuster this Friday. Everyone is invited to our fraternity party. Cocktails and full bar 10-4am. There may be a live band if enough people show up before 12 midnight. 3647 University near Pine.

Seminar Northern Studies

Mr. S.D. MacDonald, Curator, Vertebrate Ethology, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa. "THE HIGH ARCTIC RESEARCH STATION: TEN YEARS OF OBSERVATION". Room 24, Purvis Hall, 1020 Pine Avenue West at 2pm. Free.

Phi Delta Theta

Open house this Friday between 4-6pm. Please drop by for a beer and find out what we have to offer you. 3647 University near Pine. Bring a friend.

CIDA

Series on The Social Impact of Development presents, Stephen Reyna, University of New Hampshire, on "The Development of Inequality in Upper Volta". MacDonald-Harrington Building, Room C103E, at 2:00pm.

PSI-U

Cynics of the campus unite, for tonight we shall have the night, to dance and shout with pomp and glour, and scrape our bodies off the floor, at the PSI-U party shall be, laughing, singing, well past three.

Differential Fees Increase

Important meeting to decide future direction of our campaign against diff. fees at 4:00pm in Room B15 (ISA Office). D. Gaucher.

Saturday

Clinic

Clinic on thalassemia, a hereditary Mediterranean disease which affects mainly Greeks, Italians and Southeast Asians. Rm 107-11:00 to 2:00pm.



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1207 de Maisonneuve West

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Reach Out to a Russian Jew

A Coffeehouse to support
Soviet Refusniks with a
Phone Call to Russia

With: **Svoboda**

Date: Saturday, March 7, 1981

Time: 9:00 pm

Place: Golem, 3460 Stanley St.

For info call 845-9171

Students: \$2.75 Non-students: \$3.25



The McGill Film Society Presents

TODAY

A WIVES' TALE

8:00 FDAA

Friday, March 6

PERSONA

7:00 & 9:30 L132

Saturday, March 7

MY BRILLIANT CAREER

7:00 & 9:30 L132

DANCE

with

THE LIMIT

Sat. March 7, 8 pm
McGill Student
Union Ballroom
3480 McTavish

Produced by



Venus de Milo

RESTAURANT & BAR

Pizza à la Venus \$2.95

Veal Specialties \$4.75

Club Sandwich \$3.25

Mini Pizza with
Spaghetti \$2.75

Sandwiches • Souvlaki • Salads • Omelets

5 minutes West of Bronfman Bldg.
1125 Sherbrooke West (corner Peel)
(Downstairs)

You are cordially invited to
The Arts & Science

Class of '81 Banquet

March 27th

at

Le Quatre Saisons



Reception 6-8 pm.
Dinner and
Dancing — 8:30 pm
Semi-formal
R.S.V.P. — Sadie's
\$20.00 per person

Don't Miss The

LAST BIG EVENT

March
23,
24,
25



Free
Admission
8 PM

At

Geptpude's